THE TRENTON CENTENNIAL.

How the Anniversary of the Battle Was Celebrated.

A GRAND SHAM FIGHT.

Crossing of the Delaware and the Attack on the Town.

EXCITING AND PICTURESQUE SCENES.

The Heroes of the Day Entertained by the Citizens.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST.

How the Battle Was Fought in 1776.

Delaware by General Washington and the battle of Trenton came off to-day quite successfully. The prome, which included a sham battle, was carried out with commendable promptitude and precision, and the people of Trenton are naturally much clated over the events of last night and to-day. THE CROSSING.

army of Washington to Taylorsville, or Washington's Crossing. This was the number generally stated, but it may have been more or less. It was about half-past one this morning when the company arrived at McConkey's Ferry, being all pretty well exhausted by their march from Trenton over the slippery, snow-bound road. They stopped at Wollery's wheelwright bodies they crossed over the bridge, thence to cross back over the river in the best style of Washington and to march on to Trenton. A few had lagged be-hind, however, at the inn and were still before the huge stove taking gentle libations such as Washington and his host probably never dreamed of.
"Do you think Washington had as good whiskey as

"Much better," the other gesponded, "we don't begin to drink as good stuff now as they used to."

But now the Orderly Sergeant burst in upon the lag-ging rear guard round the stove. "Boys, they're half mile ahead of you-you've had enough-come along." and with that he hurried them out of the cosey, cheer-ful warmth of the dirty, but to them so gladsome, inn luto the grim, sleety, whirling, snowy, dark night.

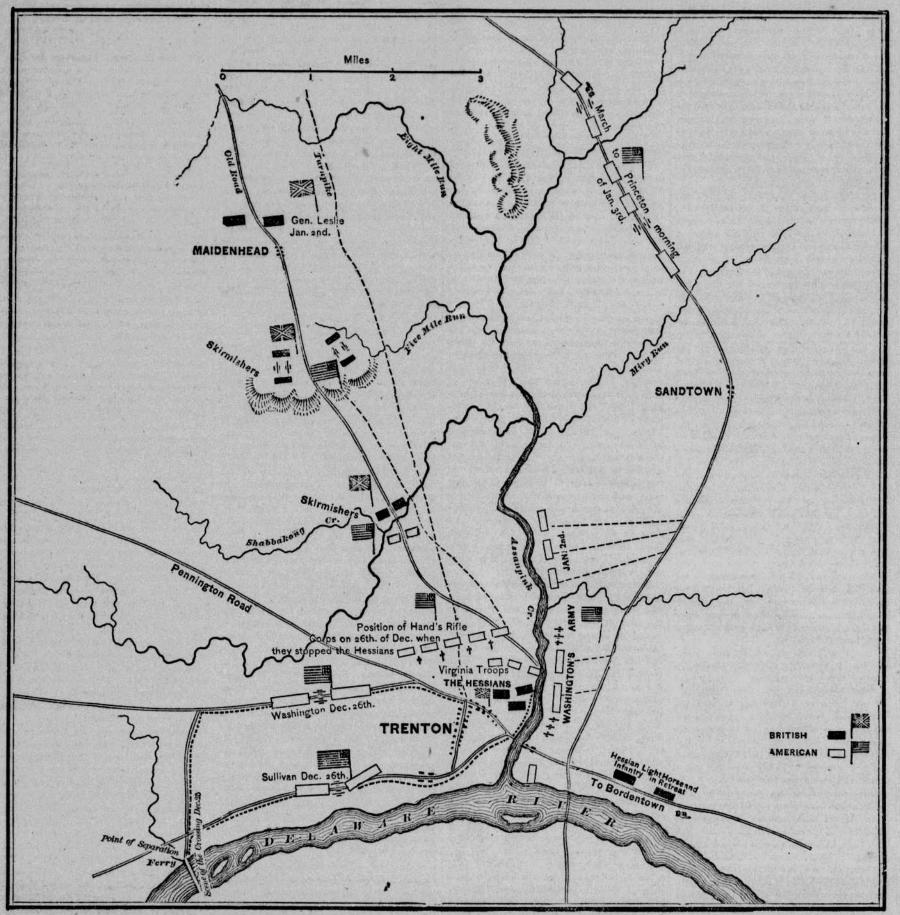
After a halt of a lew hours in the village of Taylors wille Company B, of the Exton Guards were called together by the assembly beaten on two drams by Drum Major Jacob Boose and a worthy aid whose name history fails to record, and with the gallant Captain Lovell at their head marched out with flying flag and two beating drums to emulate the devotion and fortitude which a hundred years ago won for Washington and his agged army immortality. This much about the reveille which the two drummers beat, they must have swakened every sleeper within a radius of five miles. Washington's drummers made only half noise they would certainly never surprised the Hessians. One of these drummers was a remarkable fellow. He said he had seventeen medals, and his present ambition was to nake the best drums in the world and to furnish them at a reasonable price to the State militia of The men were somewhat tired with their long march from Trenton through a driz-zling storm and over frozen roads, but they plucked up courage and bravely shouldered their muskets, and moved down to the river's edge. The night was dark, cloudy and intensely cold. A light fall of snow drizzled into the men's faces and impeded their progress. The original idea was to cross in boats and imitate as nearly s possible Washington's achievement, but this was d to be impossible, as the river was firmly fro over from bank to bank. There was nothing for it but pass over afoot, and this was courageously undertaken amid the encouraging cheers of the inhabitant of Taylorsville and its vicinity, who chose, however, descendant of Muirhead, who had acted as General Washington's guide had arranged to act as guide on too cold or found his bed too pleasant to leave; he failed to put in an appearance in time to imitate the achievement and renew the service of his forefather. In this dark hour of his country's need there appeared achievement and renew the service of his forefather. In this dark hour of his country's need there appeared on the scene a saviour in the dusky person of Henry Hill, colored—a gentleman who was feelingly described by some who know him as "a pretty tail specimen of a darky, but who carries in his breast the soul of a hera." This devoted child of Africa, arming himself with an axe, went forth and spunded the loe in order to discover a safe passage for so numerous a body of men as Company B, of the Exton Guards, and by using due disgence succeeded in describing a zig-zag course which might be followed with saiety. Returning to the shore, he announced the good news to the waiting heroes, and, casting down his axe, took up a lamp and led the way over the frozen river, followed by two valiant volunteers, also supplied with lamps. Captain Lovett bid his menput themselvoa in single life, and, telling Jaoob Boose to strike up his most martial notes, ordered the advance. Then as a flock of geese that risp from the lens and wing their way in serpentine file, did Company B, of the Exton Guards, leave behind them the friendly shores of Pennsylvania and ventures on the snow covered river, with famious better the snow covered river, with famious better the snow covered river, with famious better the former glory. The waving of the impaired their former glory. The waving of the impaired the former glory in the snow cover the research of their former glory. The waving of the impaired which had been watching for this event in the warm atmosphere of Nelson's bar was forth in the the chill night and gave the arriving heroes a helping hand to once more reach terra firm. Then there was abort half, and Company B, of the Exton Guard, having refershed the inner man with some decoction of free, set out on their notable enterprise of capturing Trenton from the hated Hessians.

THE MARCH TO TRENTON. on the scene a saviour in the dusky person of Henry Hill, colored—a gentleman who was feelingly de-

dolt. Cavalry-Company B, N.G.S. N.J., Captain E. S. Mc-Cavalry—Company B, N.G. S. S. Captain Thomas S. Stevens; Company B, Captain S. M. Youmans; Company C, Captain C. W. Kitchen; Company D, Captain Michael Hurley; Company F, Captain John J. Willis; Company G, Captain S. M. Youmans; Company C, Captain G, Captain Company D, Captain Michael Hurley; Company F, Captain John J. Willis; Company G, Captain Company C, Captain Company C, Captain Company C, Captain Company C, Captain C, Ca

BATTLE TRENTON.

Plan of Washington's Advance and the Operations of Both Armies, Commencing December 25, 1776, and Ending January 3, 1777.



tain Poter Wilkes; Company E, First Pennsylvania

N. G.
Artillery—Captain C. Vansyckell.
The representation of the prominent personages of the original battle was distributed as follows:—General Treax, to represent General Washington; General E. L. Campbell, to represent General Greene; Captain R. S. Johnson, to represent General Mercer; Mr. Martin Keegan, to represent General Morgan; Captain Isaac Rouner, to represent General Morgan; Copell W. Wilson, to represent General Lord Sterling:

captain E. C. Stali, to represent General Lora Stering;
Captain Youmans, to represent the Hessian coanmander Colonie Rahi; or represent the Hessian coanmander Colonie Rahi; or represent Wishen, the Hessian
colonol Schaffer. General Washington Treuz catalolabed his hedgeneral Washington Campbell's
division, while the Second division under General
Sullivan rendezvoused on the Breeral Street,
which occupied the right of Greene's division, came
into collision with the north outpost of the Hessian
troops, which was posted on the Pennington Pike,
some quarter of a mile from the Junction of Greene
and Warren streets. The outpost retired in good order
halting and fring on the advancing Continental
column. General Mercer's brigade pushed the retiring
enemy vigerously, and General Washington Treux ordered General Stirling's brigade to move forward as
their support. This was done in a very sprited, almost reckies, manner, the brigade marching in column
of division, with bayonets fixed.

One regiment, the Trenton Guards, resolved to dis
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missically, and actually marched to the attack with
their support. The washington of the misskery are
told that the engagement was getting warm.
Although Mercer pushed his attack warmly, the advance of his column was momentarily checked by the
supborn resistance of the Hessian picket at the head
of Greene and Warren streets. The fire of the Continentis, however, proved too heavy and, the Hessian
picket beat a hasty retreat into Warren street just as
Colonel Knox's battery of General Mercer to the
the proper street of the General Mercer to the
proved the prove

liceman would cry, flourishing his club and keeping away the urchins as well as maintaining a respectable distance between the two hosts. Sometimes the programme would be interrupted and two opposing brigades would be pushed into each other's wounded the Hessian from the Continental and vice versa, and put them both on their pins so that they could shoot at each other in an orderly and comfortable manner. Alas! the sham shooting was not all sham, for here in State street, Alfonso Hill, capitain of Company I, of

nent danger of their commander, made such a decisive charge that the Hessians though it prudent to surrender.

In tront of the Opera House in Greene street, where the first troop of Hessians, Company D, commanded by Michael Herney, surrendered to the Continuals, the biggest crowd of all had assembled. Boys perched on the top of lamp poets, and the jam on the sidewalk was such that passage was next to impossible. Such a crush always affords opportunity for some "fun," as for instance squeezing half a dozen oid ladies in a tight jam of about a dozen men, and then squeezing this grown between some twenty others, so that the inextricable paging mass of humanity sways to and fro in helpless impotence. This maneuvre was frequently executed with signal sciat. General Morgan, who galloped to and fro, expressed a very natural desire for some lager to cool his patriotic arder, but as ols own lager ocer saloon was too far away this desire was destined to remain unsatisfied.

"Why, how long will this thing last?" cried one of the squeezed crowd impatiently. "It won't take you over a day or two—will it?"

The licesian troops who were facing the Continentais were naturally the subject of popular resentment. One citizen rushed at one of the Hessians with a big, heavy umbreils, and crossing it with the Hessian's bayonet cried, "O, you dammined Hessians with a big, heavy umbreils, and crossing it with the Hessian's bayonet cried, "O, you dammined Hessians, I'll rout you out of the country; get out from here!"

The Hessian did not flinch before this sangularly assault. He stood his ground nobly, parried the harder from the umbreils, and a duel cusaged in which the bayonet conquered and the patriotic umbreils-carrier had to retreat, leaving his umbreils behind. It was picked up amid great laughter and handed back to him.

was picked up amid great laughter and handed back to him.

The Hessians, after they had surrendered, behaved in a very un-prisoner-like style. They kept their arms and leisurely mingled with the Continentals. At last a policeman was ordered to place the prisoners in the rear, which he thd after several had obtained their several chews of tobacco from the victors.

"How is it you still keep your arms?" the correspondent asked.

"Oh, we gave them up," was the prompt reply; "but they were generous enough to give them back to us." The German captain of the Hessians was Michael Berney, who spoke German with the true Limerick accont. "I am an Irish kind of a German," said the.

"Well, how do you take your defeat?" He laughed. "Oh, we'll de easy," he replied.

Then the victors were sought. "How do you feel over your victory?" they were asked.

"Oh, we are going to sat up these fellows," said the Coninental leader; "we have had them for inneheon, but we are going to make a regular meal of them by and by.

At this inneture one of the Continentals who had

and by.

At this juncture one of the Continentals who had also slightly burned his eye by power issued from the drug store.

"How much pension are they going to give him?"

hm in on the side of the wow. Further resistance being useless, he surrendered his sword to General Sterling, and the share the state of the color of the state o

the first cail on New Jersey for Continents troops. It recommended the raising of two battations of eight companies each, fifty-eight privates to a company. Each private was to get \$5 per calendar month for his services, and instead of a bounty be was to get a felt hat, a pair of stockings and a pair of shoes. Each soldier should furnish his own arms.

The Chairman then introduced the orator of the day, Judge James Buchanan. He opened his address by quoting:

We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time.

In an age on eyes telling
The words pt the poet have crystallized into history. We stand to-day upon the threshold of the second century of our national existence. Forty millions of people within the borders of this wide domain have but lately, with booming cannon, with waving banners and loud hursahs, ushered in the Centennial birthday of our nation. That day found us a nation of free men, proving to the world that man may govern themselves without the aid of kingly prerogative or imperial power. It found us at peace with our sister nations, and with the embers of the civil strife which had convulsed our laind and so nearly snapped asunder the bonds of our Union slowly and surely dying out. It found us an nation with schoolhouses dotting all our landscapes, with magnificent temples of learning thronged with eager scokers after knowledge, and with the spires of the temples of the ever living food pouting toward heaven from each village and hamlet of this broad land. It found us with a station toward heaven from each village and hamlet of this broad land. It found us with all the accumulated treasures of the peat. It found us with great found; the shaped and fashioned into ferns of use or beauty revery article which the waiting forms of with a year for the part of the present with all the accumulated treasures of the peat. It found us with great found in the state of the carno of the present forms of the peat of the state of the state of the analysts of the prevention of the prevent of the peat of t

fallen into our hands. The enthusiasm among the soldiers is unbounded. The Commander-in-Chief looks radiant. He freely expresses the belief that the moral effect of to-day's victory will bring crowds of recruits breasts of all patriots. The tories of this town wear very long faces, and many of them have suddenly developed a wonderful amount of affection and enthusiasm for the cause of independence. We are in too good

for the cause of independence. We are in too good humor to-day to quarrel with any one, and we feel something like sympathy for even these recreant Americans. The Hessians are terribly cast down by their defeat, and they have some reason, for they made a very poor fight. Their Commander, Colonel Rabi, is wounded badly. He will not recover.

It seems that some traitor in our camp gave information of the intended movement to the enemy, but Rabi would not believe that Washington would attempt to carry out his purpose in such weather. He was unpleasantly convinced of his error this morning, but somewhat late. The discovery of treason in our own camp has somewhat mounted our enthusiasm. It is particularly serious, because General Washington's intention to attack Trenton was only known to a small number of the highest officers in the army, and some one of them must be the traitor. Wheever he is General Washington is resolved to seek him out and punish him.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

It was three o'clock before the last of the troops had crossed the Delaware this morning, and another hour was occupied in perfecting the final organization. The first division, commanded by General Greene, was divided into three brigades, under the command of Generals Stirling, Mercer and Stevens; the second division, commanded by General Sullivan, was divided into two brigades, under the orders of Generale St. Clair and Glover.

THE MARCH.

We began our march about Gur A. M. in the midst

Generals Stirling, Mercer and Stevens; the second division, commanded by General Sultivan, was divided into two brigades, under the orders of Generals St. Clair and Glover.

We began our march about four A. M. in the midst of a fearful storm of sicet and snow, which best directly in our faces. So great was the cold that even the exertion of marching was not sufficient to keep up the natural circulation, for the cutting northeast wind searched out every rent in our ragget garments, and they were numberless. Most of the men had only an excuse for shoca and some none at all; but, nevertheless, they plodded along the slippery road with a dogged courage that was truly admiracle. The advance was made in one column over steep brills until the Trenton road was reached, which runs for some three miles through low hills and forests of nickory, maple, black oak and ast, At Burmingham the two divisions separated, General Sultivan coutnaing to march along the river road, while Washington passed into the Pennington pike.

DESOLATION.

From this point the road runs over a comparatively level plain, broken by long swells with a heavy fringe of trees bordering the fields. There was not the slightest sign of life; even the farm houses, scattered widely apart, looked as though they had been deserted. The storm had driven every living thing to seek shelter. Even with daylight there came no sign of life. On every side expanded a vast rhoet of white snow, dotted here and there with farm houses, the duil white of the fields broken here and there by patches of leafless trees, whose bare hranches and bleached boughs, were horribly suggestive of leafles they that was not an adedecamp rode up to General Washington with word from General Sullivan that the arms and ammunition of his solders had got wetted. General Washington is tended quietly to this report, and replied, with marked firmness. Then to the town; for the town must be taken, and I am resolved to take it." The way in which this reply was given left no room to doubt the General'

was nothing to indicate that our advance had been discovered.

THE FOOL'S PARADISE.

Neither vidette nor patrol had been encountered by the scouts sent ahead to keep a lookout for the enemy. It was evident that they suspected nothing and were snucly shut up in their quarters, little dreaming of the unpleasant surprise in store for them. The attack made by Captain Anderson in the early part of the night no doubt threw them off their guard, and, as the patrols sent out in pursuit of the attacking party had found no enemy, they concluded there was no danger. Even the night watch of the Yager regiment had been withdrawn, as up to daylight no evidence had been discovered of our presence. The first gimpse we caught of the enemy was near the tollgate, on the Pennington road, where the sentry of the advanced post was so astonished at the sudden appearance of the column that for a moment he hositated to give the alarm.

the column that for a moment he hesitated to give the alarm.

THE ATTACK.

Whatever doubts he had were suddenly set at rest, and a moment later General Greene's advance was vigorously driving the Hessan north picket before it. The firing of our men was quickly answered by the hearty cheering of Sullivan's troops as they rushed on the enemies' picket near the Masende lodge, and the action soon became general. The ground on the river side was very favorable to surprise, and Sullivan's soldiers were able to approach quite close to the Hessan picket before their presence was discovered. With a wild cheer they rushed, with levelled bayonets, on the astonismed Germans. The latter were see completely taken by surprise that they had no time to form for resistance; so, after discharging a lew file-irected shots, they beat a hasty retreat to avoid the bayonets of our men, who, led on by the gallant Stark, were resolved to do or die, and in a few remarks, opened the proceedings, and introduced General Rusling, who read the first call on New Jersey for Continental troops. It recommended the raising of two battations of eight companies each, fifty-eight privates to a company of the provided the first advantage vigorously. Sullivan's men were behaving spicendidy, driving everything vefore them. A company of Yagers that came out to support the figing picket, terrified at the fary of the attack, the first advantage vigorously. Sullivan's men were behaving spicendidy, driving everything vefore them. A company of Yagers that came out to support the figing picket, terrified at the fary of the attack, the first advantage vigorously. Sullivan's men were behaving spicendidy, driving everything vefore them. A company of Yagers that came out to support the figing picket, terrified at the fary of the charman then introduced the orator of the day, while scillivan, with the

where the Hessians raihed and offered a stubborn resistance.

The Hessians Demoralized.

Washington pushed forward so vigorously through King and Queen sireets, the chief streets of the town, that the Hessians were swept before his advance, altogether unable to form or offer any serious resistance. Sullivan, in the meanwhile, pursued his advantage and advanced by the river road into Second street, and by this movement cut the Hessians of from all retreat by the Assanpink Bridge. The Hessians, quite demoralized by the suddenness and fury of the attack and acting without concert or orders, were unable to offer an effective resistance, but maintained a heavy but ill-directed fire on our troops. Their main force had not yet been engaged, and had there been a cool and decided man in command he could still bave organized a desperate resistance.

At this critical moment a small party of our men, under the command of Captains James Mource and Wilham Washington, made a determined charge on two fieldpieces which were standing in front of Rahl's quarters, and succeeded in dismounting them and so rendered them useless to the enemy. This gallant action was performed with sight loss, though both officers were wounded, not severely, however. A moment later forest opened on the two Hessian regiments with six guns at protty close range, teneral Washington himself directed the fire of this battery, and occupied a place in the front and on the right of our line, not more than 300 yards from the enemy.

Washington in Danger.

The builets at this point came pretty thick, but fortunstely the slim of the Hessians was very mailferent. It is a marvel how General Washington himself directed the fire of this battery, and occupied a place in the front and on the right of our line, not more than 300 yards from the enemy.

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each citizen of this Republic the answer rests, as we and those who come atter us do justify, ceater induced and the who come atter us do justify, ceater induced in the analyses who come atter us do justify, ceater induced in the series of any commonwealite the und surfected enjoyment of all his wights, see he is that the free expression of the population of the populat